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CITIES RELIEF BILL PASSED

Senate Accepts Terrell's Temporary Proposition

Voters May Order Bond Issues To Cover Deficiencies

Columbus, March 8.—By a vote of 22 to 9 the Terrell cities relief bill, which the author himself styled unsatisfactory and simply a temporary makeshift, was passed by the senate after more than an hour's debate.

The measure, which was introduced Monday, is the first of its kind to be acted on at this session by either chamber of the assembly. Municipal councils and school boards, under the bill, may submit to voters bond issues to cover deficiencies existing next July 1. A majority will be sufficient to carry. Bond issues are limited to one-half of 1 per cent of the total tax duplicate, instead of 1 per cent, as is now required.

Several senators voting for the proposal said the bill falls short of giving debt-ridden Ohio cities any worthwhile relief. Terrell declared it left the limitations of the Smith law undisturbed.

Senator Crawford's proposal to raise the state school levy from .055 to .25 mills and to give local school boards \$6 annually for each pupil in attendance. Instead of \$2, went through the senate without a dissenting vote. If the house approves the act, \$2,000,000 more will be contributed each year by the state to common schools than under present conditions.

Road Bill Passes.
By unanimous vote, the senate passed the Mulcahey house bill, which revamps the Cass highway law, and by an amendment suggested by the senate roads and highways committee, provides a bipartisan, non-salaried board of four members to advise with the state highway commissioner and pass on all contracts let by him.

No objection was voiced to another senate amendment, which knocks out the use of prison-made brick on inter-

country and main market roads, as provided by the house.

The senate also passed the Benedict measure for the appointment of a new building commission. It would have power to sell the recently acquired Wyandotte building and to erect a new building for "outside" state offices.

After the clause which provided a year fall sentence had been eliminated and the fine reduced from \$5,000 to \$1,000, the Helfrich house bill, making it unlawful for employers to interfere with political activities of their employees, received senate approval. The clause which made the law apply only to those employing twenty or more men, also was removed.

Members of the lower house wrangled for two hours over the question of lengthening the term of county auditors to four years, with the final result that the measure was defeated. On first consideration no body spoke for the measure, while Mansfield of Jefferson county talked against it for half an hour. The house then closed debate and passed the bill, 65 to 53. The vote was reconsidered and the bill was defeated.

Budget Before Solons.

The big appropriation bill, calling for expenditure of close to \$43,000,000, to run state affairs in the next two years, was introduced by Representative Cowan, chairman of the house finance committee. The measure boosts Governor Cox's budget, submitted recently to the legislature, by nearly \$1,000,000. Principal increases include \$190,000 for the proposed new board of education, which will receive a like amount from the federal government, to establish and encourage vocational and industrial schools throughout the state for pupils unable to attend college; \$200,000 for a new power and heating plant at the Ohio State university; \$200,000 for the state board of administration for feeding inmates in state institutions; \$35,000 additional for fuel, and \$80,000 additional for "personal service and salaries."

Representative Kilbane's bill, abolishing the state pardon board and establishing a board of clemency, also was passed by the senate. Senator Cunningham protested in vain against a clause which requires members of the new board to live in Columbus, so as to be able to give all their time to their duties.

The Hunter-Guthrie resolution, creating a commission of three members and appropriating \$1,000 for the purpose of securing an Ohio anthem, as urged by the governor a few weeks ago, was adopted by the house.

Congressman Matthews Very Ill.
Washington, D. C., March 8.—Two specialists held a consultation in the case of former Congressman Nelson E. Matthews of the Fifth Ohio district, who is very ill of heart trouble at his apartment in the Burlington. His condition is considered very discouraging.

PAID FOR OLD SERVICE

Columbia, S. C., March 8.—J. M. Ward of Belton was summoned to Edgely to receive payment for services of his father in carrying the mails in the sixties during the war between the states. Ward accepted the money due for half a century.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN WHEN PRESIDENT IS INAUGURATED



PRESIDENT WILSON'S HEADS INAUGURAL PARADE

Not since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln 56 years ago, have there been such precautions as were taken to guard the life of an incoming president of the United States. Secret service men, troops of the regular army, detectives and policemen formed a hollow square about President Wilson as he rode to and from the capitol building. The roofs of buildings overlooking Pennsylvania avenue were guarded by plain clothes men. The roof of the capitol was similarly under surveillance.

The men of the Sixty-ninth and the Twelfth regiments, N. Y. N. G., lined Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the White House. Their guns were loaded. The state militiamen, backs to the crowd that lined the sidewalks, took their places at 10 o'clock, an hour before the president left the White House for the ride down Pennsylvania avenue to the senate chamber.

The guardsmen stood about 20 paces apart.

Along the line of march and supporting the New York regiments in the task of protecting the president from bodily harm were detectives from the central office of Washington and numerous policemen and special officers. The president literally rode to the capitol and back again through a lane of armed men.

Members of the 69th and 12th regiments were in fighting trim. The service on the border had bronzed their faces. They were dressed in field uniforms of olive drab—the fighting color of the army.

Surrounding the president's carriage, drawn by four horses, were 32 secret service men. Eight walked ahead of the carriage, 8 behind and 8 on each side. Supplementing these guards and formed in a hollow square outside the ranks of secret service

men were troopers of the Second cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer. Fifteen troopers rode abreast at the head of the carriage and as many more immediately behind. A half dozen troopers in single file rode nearer the curb on each side of the president's carriage.

Nearby, closely following the president, were 25 plain clothes policemen from Washington and other cities. At street intersections guardsmen were stationed to face the crowd at the particular moment the president's carriage passed.

Special guards with loaded rifles and authority to act were stationed on the roofs of buildings overlooking the line of march. That extraordinary precautions as the guarding of roofs had been taken did not become generally known until the parade was actually formed.

For more than an hour before the Nationalists left the house the premier had faced a whirlwind of angry censure from the Nationalist quarter, which at times forced him to take his seat because he could not make himself heard. He was called a "turncoat" on the home rule question, and one Nationalist exclaimed: "Hanzman Carson! He is only fit to be a hangman, not first lord of the admiralty."

The Nationalist resolution was introduced by T. P. O'Connor, who asserted that the manner in which the government had handled the Irish rebellion had transformed a friendly people into one filled with bitter hatred against England. He pleaded that home rule should be put into operation immediately, for the sake of Ireland and in the interests of England, the empire and the allies.

At one point in his address he paid tribute to the president of the United States, saying that President Wilson in his recent speeches and notes had shown that the United States government recognized the rights of small nations and the principle of nationality.

London, March 8.—The rout of the Turks toward Bagdad is being kept up by the British, who have now advanced to within nine miles of Ctesiphon, which is twenty-eight miles from Bagdad. The British reports record the Turks as being demoralized and leaving behind them large quantities of stores and numbers of guns.

Peruvian cabinet formed in August, 1915, has resigned.

STEPS TAKEN BY DANIELS TO TAKE OVER SHIPYARDS

Washington, March 8.—More steps toward the possible acquisition by the government of the great shipbuilding interests of the country has been taken by the secretary of navy, it was stated at the navy department. All have been asked to furnish the department with a formal statement of the condition, capacity and possibility of their yards and each has promised to have the inventory in his hands by next Monday. The shipbuilders told

the secretary that labor will be a big factor in speeding up building operations and that it will be necessary for the government to offer money inducements to workmen if they are to be secured in competition against yards building merchant vessels. Accordingly steps in this direction are contemplated by the department.

LURED TO DESTRUCTION ON ISLAND BY MIRAGE

San Francisco, March 8.—A mirage lured the American schooner Kona of this city to its destruction on Kanaroo Island, south of Australia, according to a cablegram received from Captain A. Hansen, master of the craft. A shore line sometimes visible and sometimes invisible; headlands that retreated and advanced, remaining apparently the same distance from the ship, no matter which

way she turned, destroyed the calculations of navigation and finally landed a bewildered captain and crew ashore. Captain Hansen's statement is amplified by a report received by the United States hydrographic office from the schooner W. H. Marston of San Francisco, which saw the same mirage and narrowly escaped the same fate.

TURKS STILL FALLING BACK

London, March 8.—The rout of the Turks toward Bagdad is being kept up by the British, who have now advanced to within nine miles of Ctesiphon, which is twenty-eight miles from Bagdad. The British reports record the Turks as being demoralized and leaving behind them large quantities of stores and numbers of guns.

CHILDREN RESCUED

Cleveland, March 8.—Fire marshals are investigating a fire in Stanley Novak's home in which a policeman carried three Novak children to safety, after discovering smoke pouring from the house.

German Submarines Active.
Berlin. (Via Sayville Wireless), March 8.—"From March 1 to 3 reports of submarines have arrived indicating that ships totalling 204,000 gross tons have been sunk," the official press bureau announced.

NATIONALISTS ASSAIL PREMIER

Lloyd-George Called Turncoat In House of Commons.

HOME RULE AGAIN BROUGHT UP

Nationalists Greet Premier With Angry Jeers When He Declares the Government Will Not Coerce Ulsterites—Adds Any Section of Ireland Can Have Home Rule, but Force Will Not Be Used.

London, March 8.—Home rule for Ireland, with Ulster excluded from its provisions, is the government's answer to the demand of Irish leaders for immediate home rule, Premier Lloyd-George announced in the house of commons. The prime minister informed commons that the government is ready to confer with Irish leaders at once with regard to establishing self-government for that part of Ireland and that has clearly indicated its desire for home rule. But the government, he added, is not prepared at this time to force the Ulster counties to accept home rule for Ireland against their will.

The Irish members received the premier's announcement with no signs of approval. They had indicated before parliament met that they would not accept a compromise excluding Ulster from the operations of the home rule act, but insisted that Ulster be included at present with the privilege of withdrawing within a few years. Some of the government's supporters had declared, however, that while this was the public announcement of the Irish leaders' attitude they probably would accept a compromise.

Lloyd-George Assailed.

The presentation by the Irish Nationalists of the resolution calling for the immediate application of the home rule statute to Ireland precipitated one of the most bitter sessions in months and threw the home rule question back into its old position of uncertainty. The proposal drew from the Ulsterites the ultimatum that they would not accept, which, coupled with the government's pronouncement, effectually crushed all hopes for a speedy settlement.

The Nationalists, headed by their leader, John Redmond, were in conference, having withdrawn in a body from the house of commons, and Mr. Lloyd-George was facing his first embarrassing situation since he assumed the premiership.

For more than an hour before the Nationalists left the house the premier had faced a whirlwind of angry censure from the Nationalist quarter, which at times forced him to take his seat because he could not make himself heard. He was called a "turncoat" on the home rule question, and one Nationalist exclaimed: "Hanzman Carson! He is only fit to be a hangman, not first lord of the admiralty."

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ASSAILS "WILFUL" SENATORS

Senator Walsh Urges Revision of the Senate Rules.

Washington, March 8.—Senator Walsh of Montana, urging revision of the senate rules, hurled a torrent of denunciation upon "the little group of wilful men" who killed the armed neutrality bill. "It is not inconceivable," he said, "that the obstructionists, the filibusters, may be actuated by traitorous sentiments. What say you, can the senate make a rule under which it may be held at bay by treachery until a foreign foe shall have prevailed over a supine nation?" He called attention to the fact that in 1861 ten senators were expelled for treason.

French Bark Missing.
London, March 8.—The French bark Pacificque has been posted at Lloyds as missing. The Pacificque, which left Penarth on Oct 21 last for Port Arthur, registered 2,241 tons and was built at Glasgow in 1883.

LIMITING OF DEBATE

Way Cleared For Modifying Senate Rule

Democratic and Republican Causes Take Action.

FILIBUSTERS MADE IMPOSSIBLE

Debate in Senate Under New Rule May Be Limited by a Two-thirds Vote—Senators LaFollette and Gronna Do Not Attend the Meetings—Two Republican Senators Cast Negative Votes.

Washington, March 8.—The way is cleared for early modification of senate procedure so as to make filibusters, such as defeated the armed neutrality bill, impossible in the future.

The Democratic caucus voted unanimously to support a rule under which debate could be limited by a two-thirds vote, recommended by a conference committee of ten, five representing each party, as the best way to solve the filibuster problem. The Republican senators voted 30 to 2 to support the same change.

The resolution embodying the proposed rule will be reported to the senate by Majority Leader Martin. Senators LaFollette and Gronna, Republicans, who were among the twelve who failed to sign the manifesto approving the armed neutrality bill, did not attend their party caucus. How much significance is to be attached to that fact neither Republican nor Democratic leaders could foretell, although the Democrats had a distinct impression that the appearance of the rule would be the signal for speeches by these two senators on armed neutrality. There were a few Democrats who had views different from the large majority, but while they may contribute a few speeches on the subject of changes in the rules, no prolonged opposition is expected.

In the Democratic caucus there were more than forty senators, and with thirty Republicans who voted for the change, this makes about eight more than two-thirds of the senate. Several senators of both parties are absent from Washington or ill.

Senators Sherman of Illinois and Francis of Maryland are the two Republicans who cast the negative votes. Senator Sherman declared the Republicans would be put in the position of according to it because of the demand by President Wilson in his public statement on the defeat of the neutrality bill and in his conference with Democratic members of the conference committee. Senator Francis said he opposed any kind of closure.

The resolution is changed slightly from that virtually agreed upon by the conference committee of ten and which was approved by the senate rules committee several months ago. The most important change was the addition by the conferees of the provision that, except by unanimous consent, amendments will not be in order after the closure has been ordered.

Test For All Postmasters.

Washington, March 8.—Postmaster General Burleson, announced that after April 1 the appointments of all postmasters of the first, second and third class would be subject to competitive examinations. Nominations will be sent to the senate as in the past, but in making selections the president will be guided by the results of examinations and will send as the names at the head of the lists.

RADCLIFFE LANDS JOB

Columbus, March 8.—Attorney General McHugh has appointed Charles A. Radcliffe, Lancaster, to succeed Freeman T. Eagleson, resigned, as special counsel for the state public utilities commission. Radcliffe formerly was secretary of the commission.